

## Conceptual Models

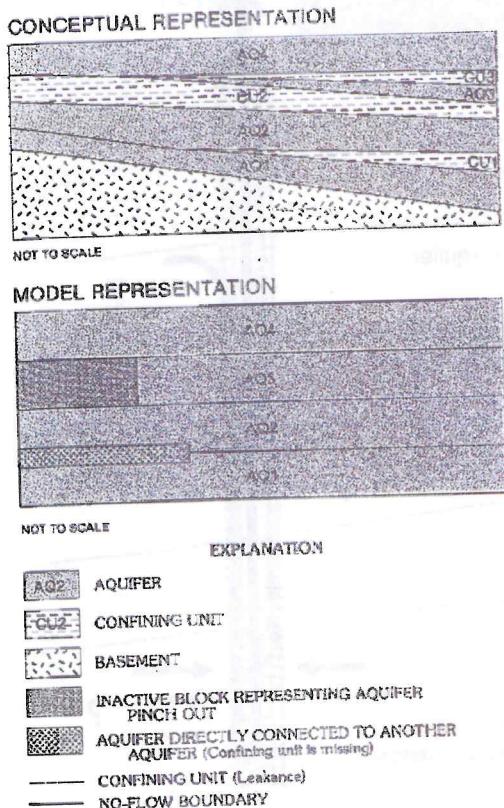
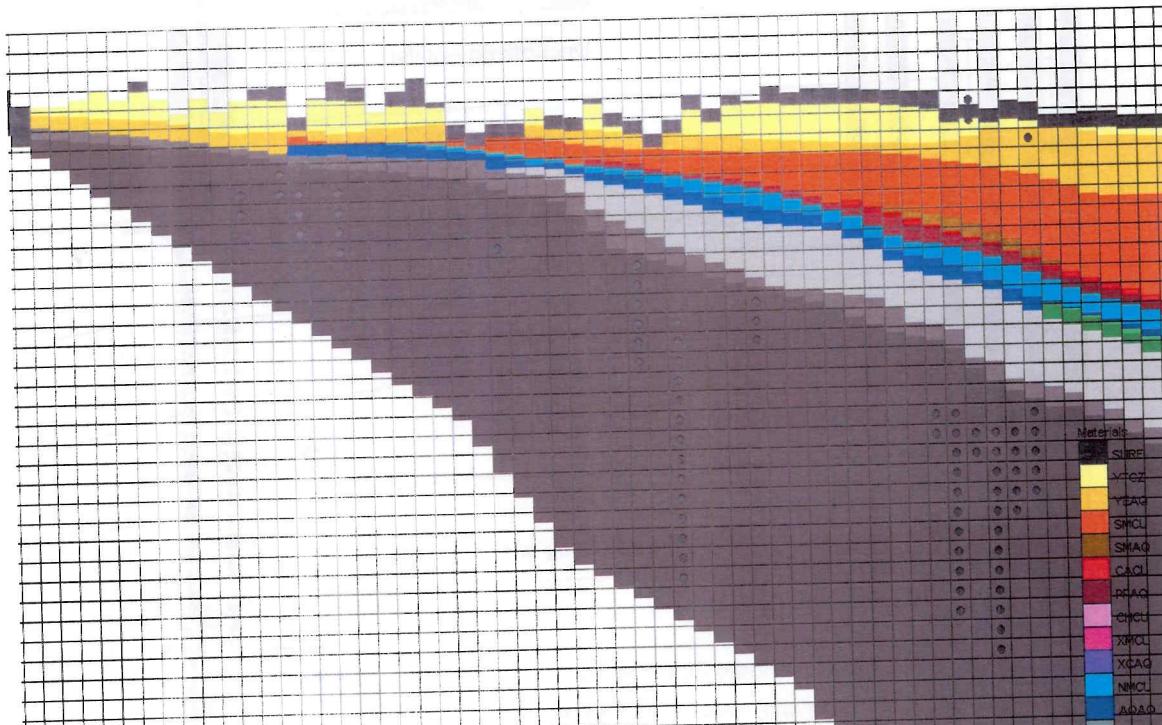
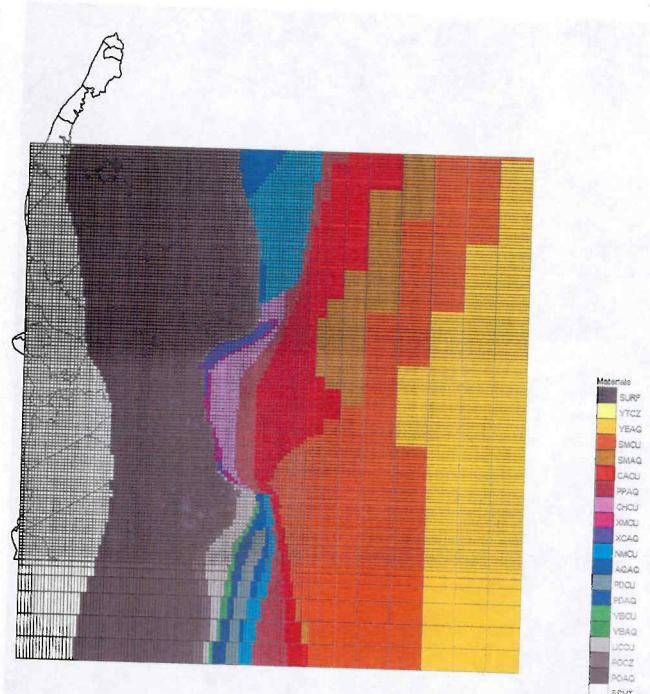


FIGURE 10.- Conceptual and model representations of aquifers and confining units.

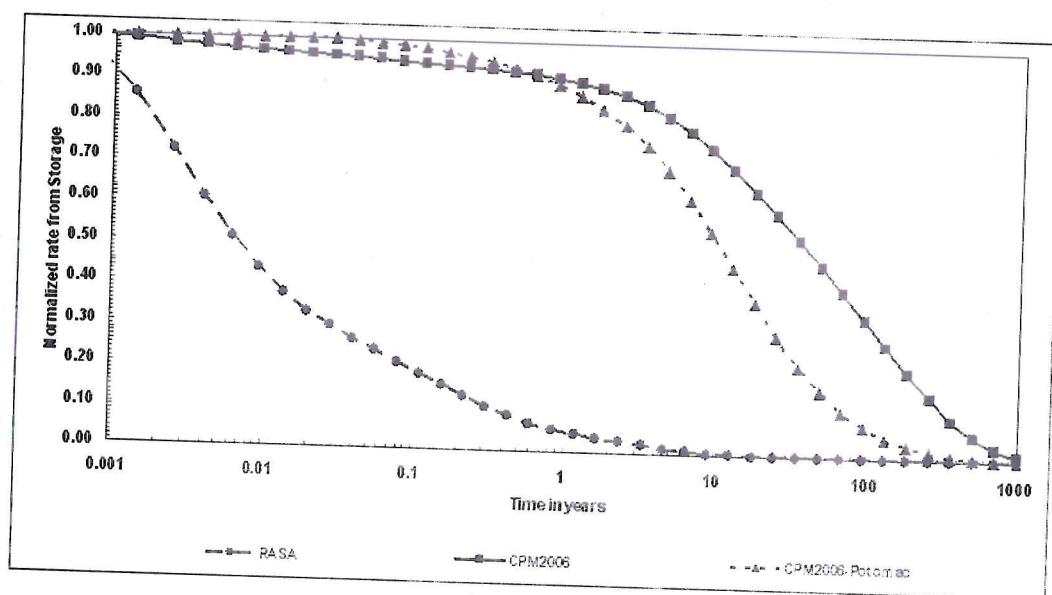
- RASA model was “Quasi 3-D”
  - aquifers were simulated
  - confining units were NOT explicit
  - a leakage factor determined how water moved between aquifers
  - model layers = aquifers

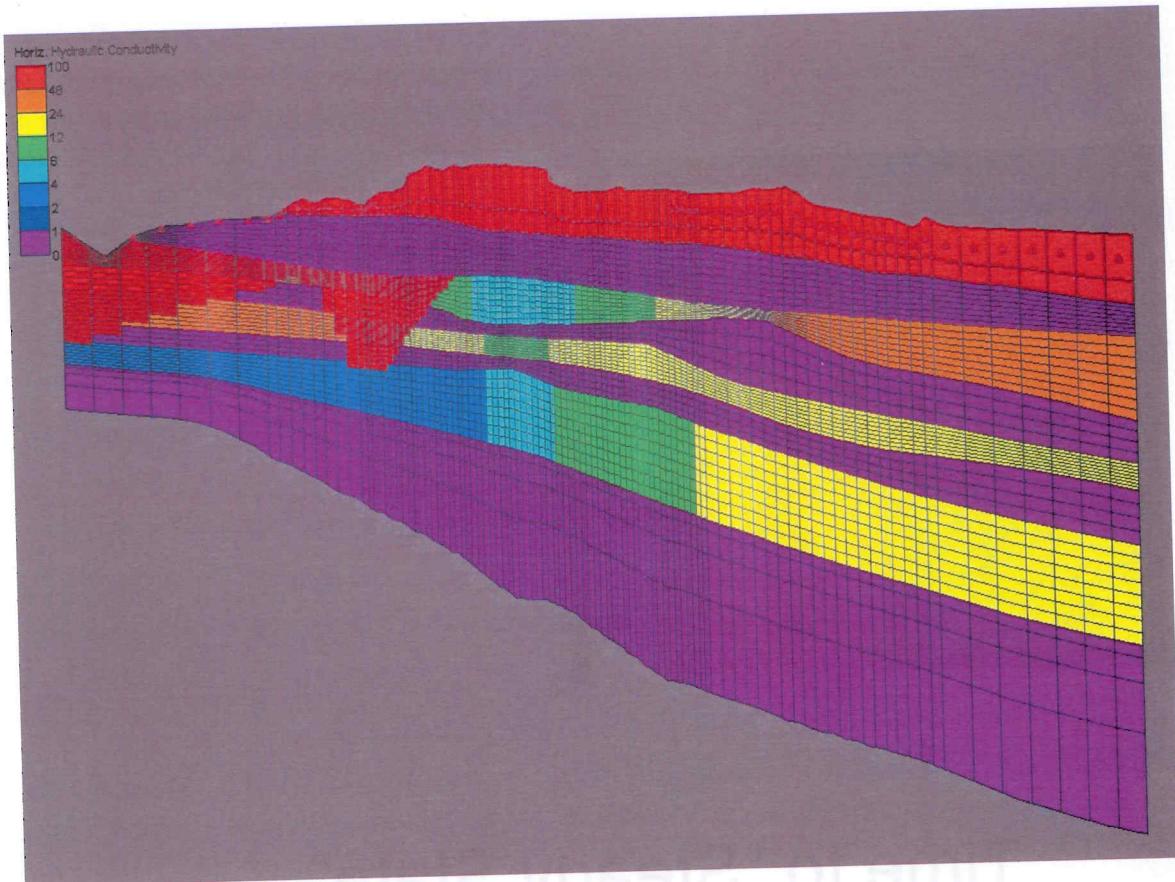


In Heywood model for mainland, any single model layer can be composed of multiple hydrogeologic units as the "slices" that make up the model layers are completely horizontal.



## Time to “Steady State” (Stabilized in regulation)





In Sanford model for Eastern Shore, model layers are configured so they are coincident with hydrogeologic unit elevations (each model "slice" varies in thickness and elevation but represents the same hydrogeologic unit throughout its spatial extent).

## Self-Supplied Groundwater

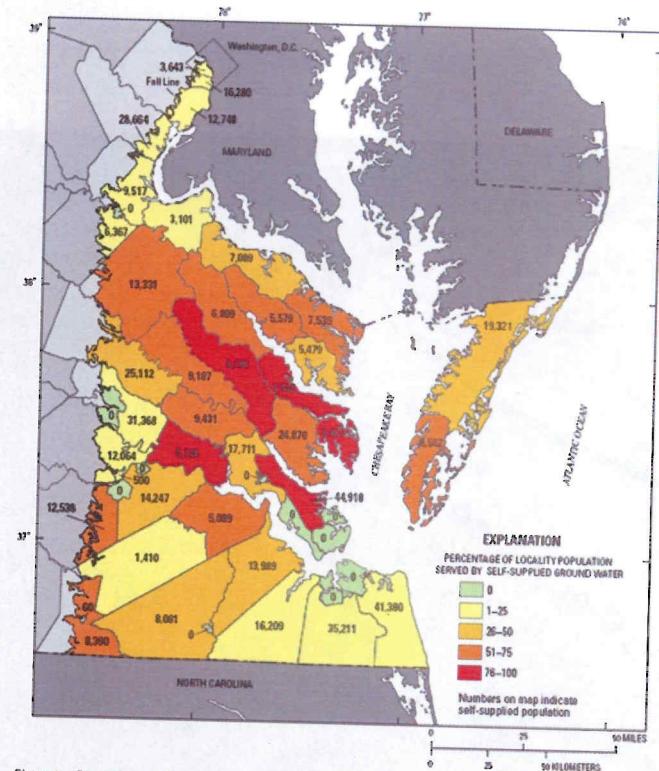
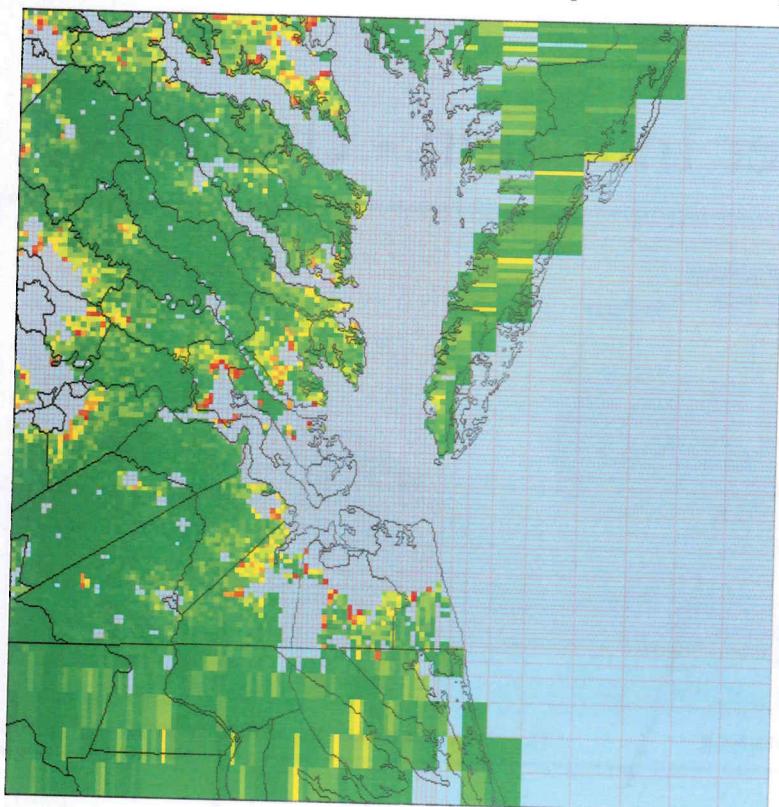


Figure 3. Populations and percentages of populations in Virginia Coastal Plain localities served by self-supplied ground water in 2000 (locations shown in fig. 1).

USGS Report

- Self-supplied groundwater users in 2000 based on a survey of VDH well permits.

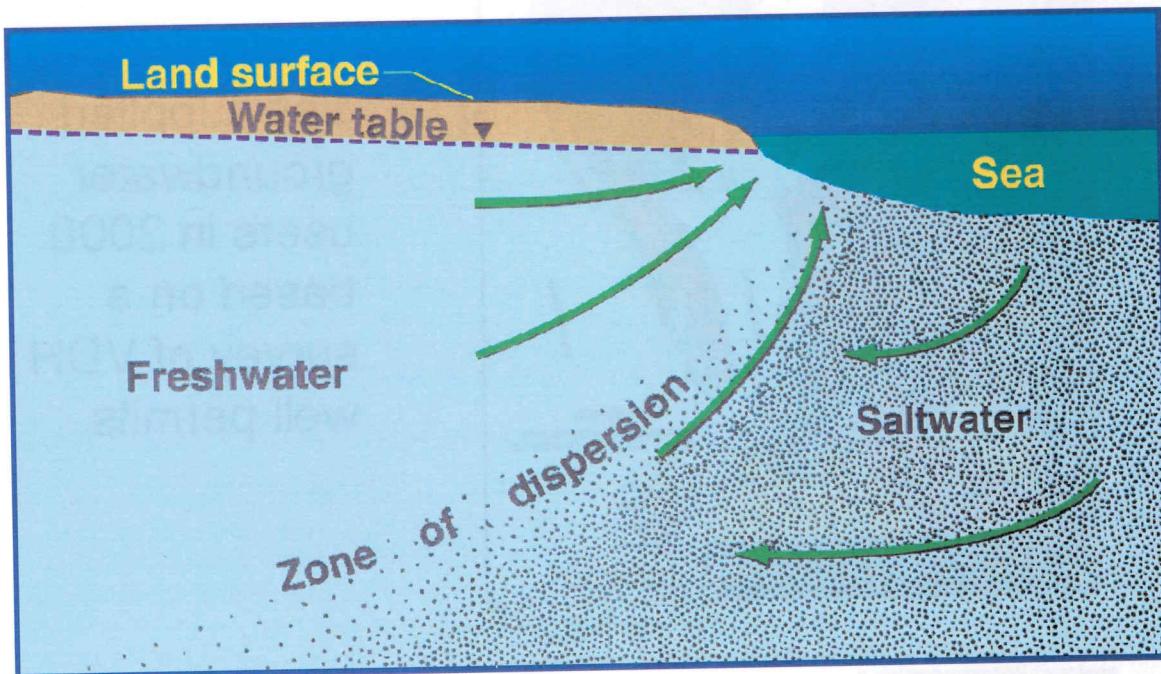
## 2000 Domestic Supply Population by Model Grid Cell



Census data and survey of VDH well records used to develop domestic withdrawal allocation

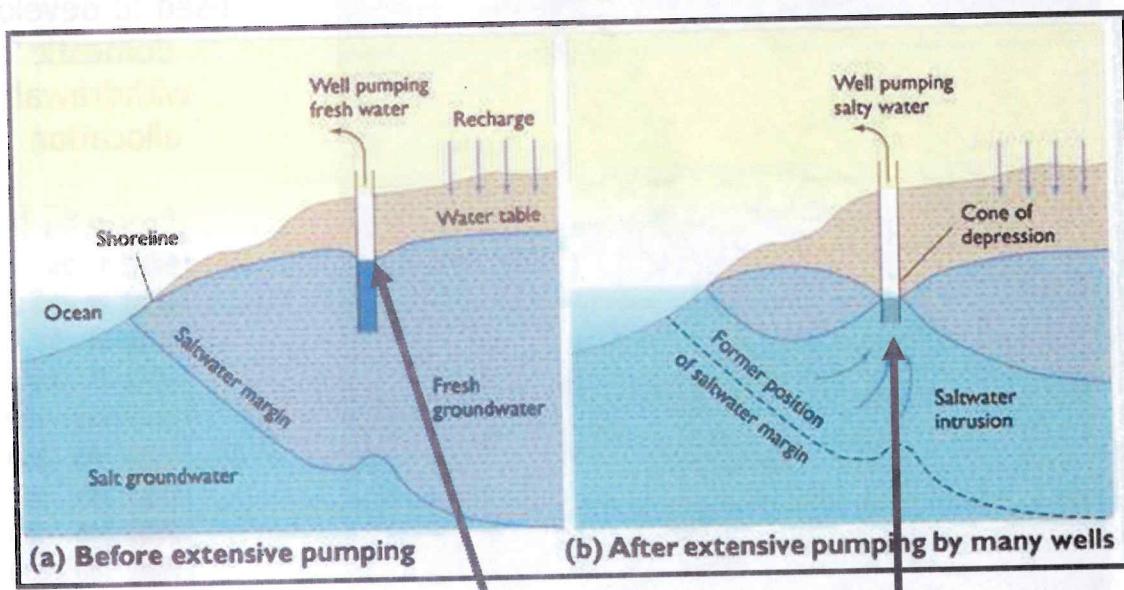
People/Sq. Mi.
1 - 26
27 - 53
54 - 88
89 - 134
135 - 192
193 - 260
261 - 347
348 - 459
460 - 630
631 - 1094

## Salt Water Interface



Upconing

## Salt Water Intrusion - Upconing



Pumping causes a cone of depression and...

## Heywood Model Framework

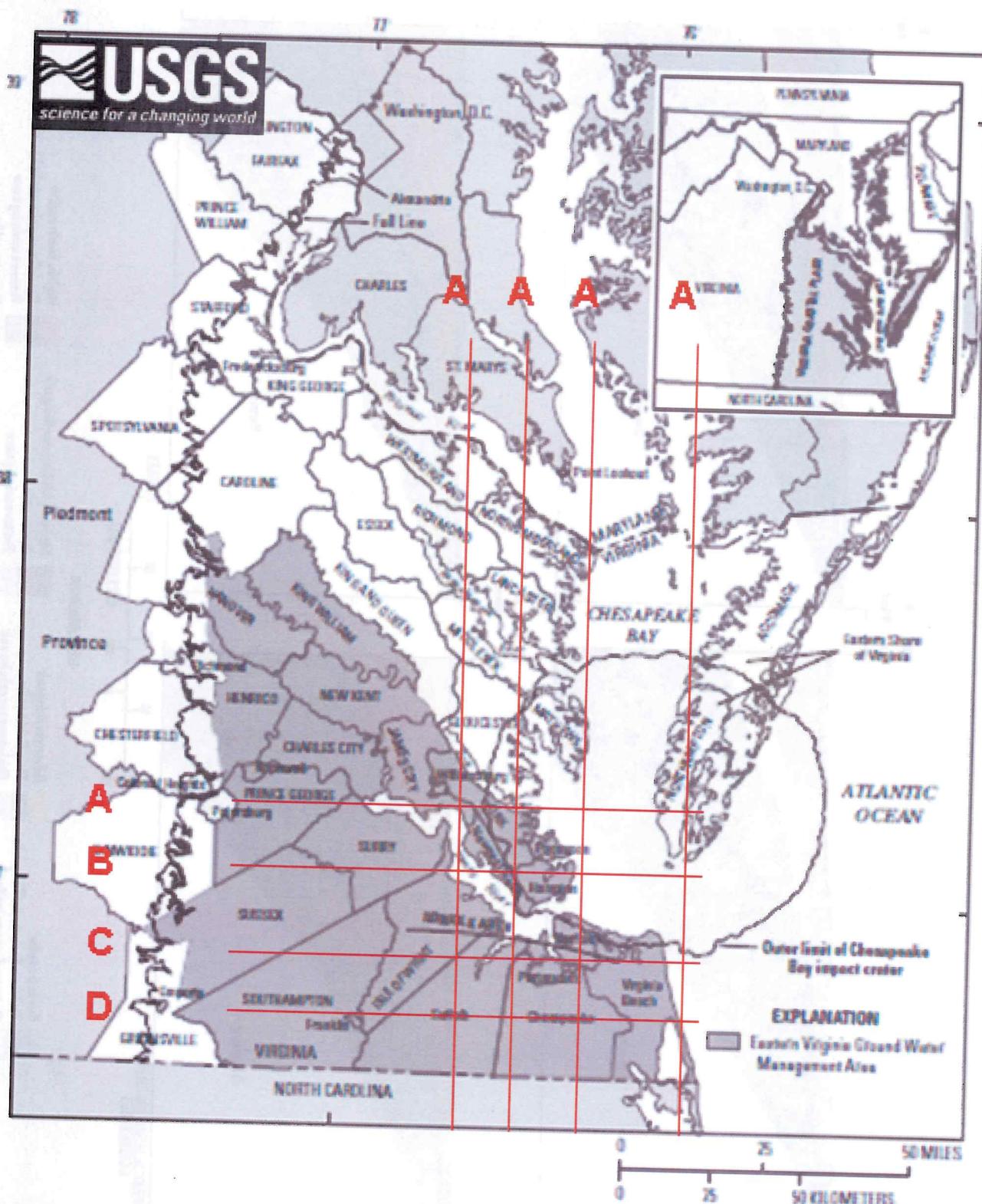
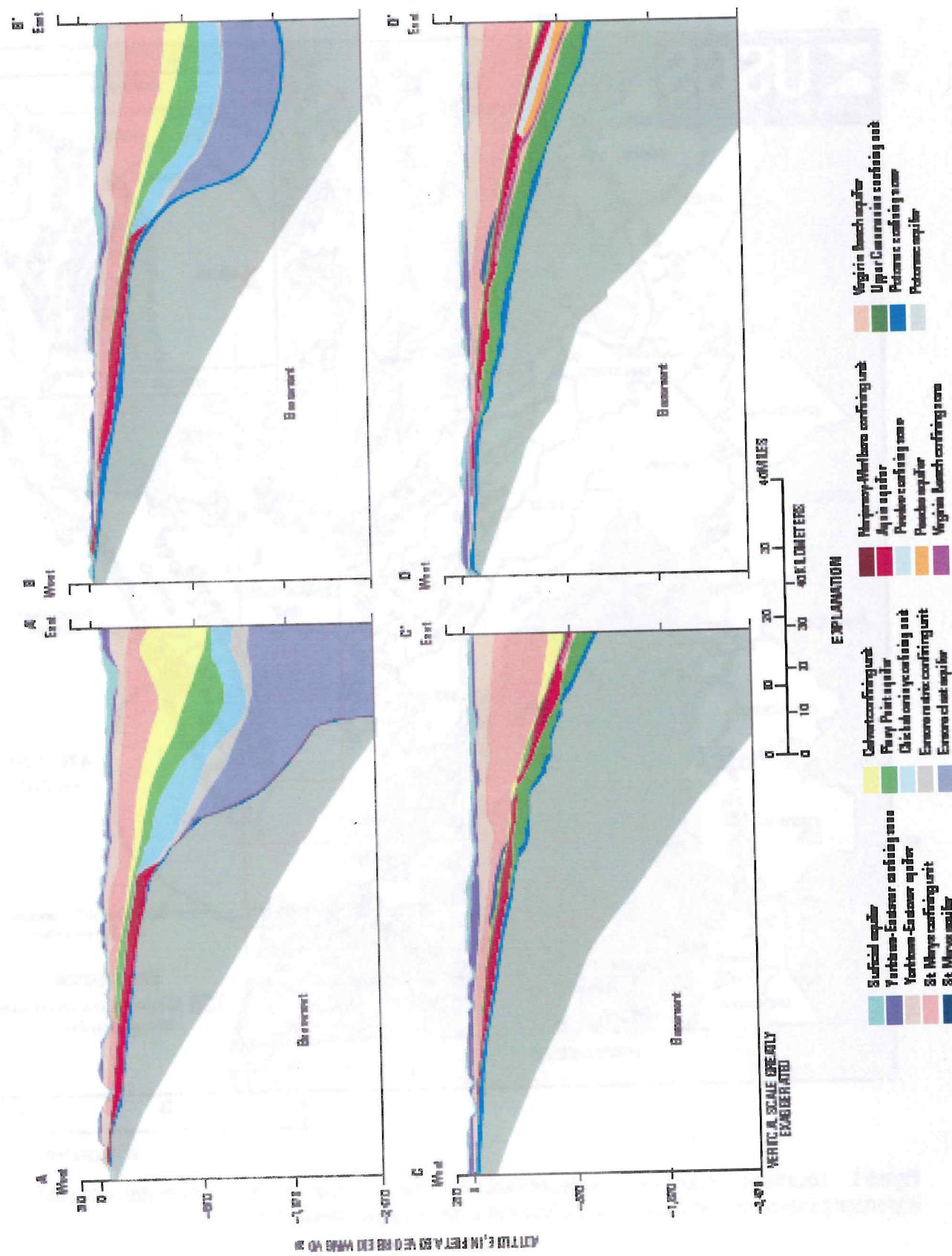
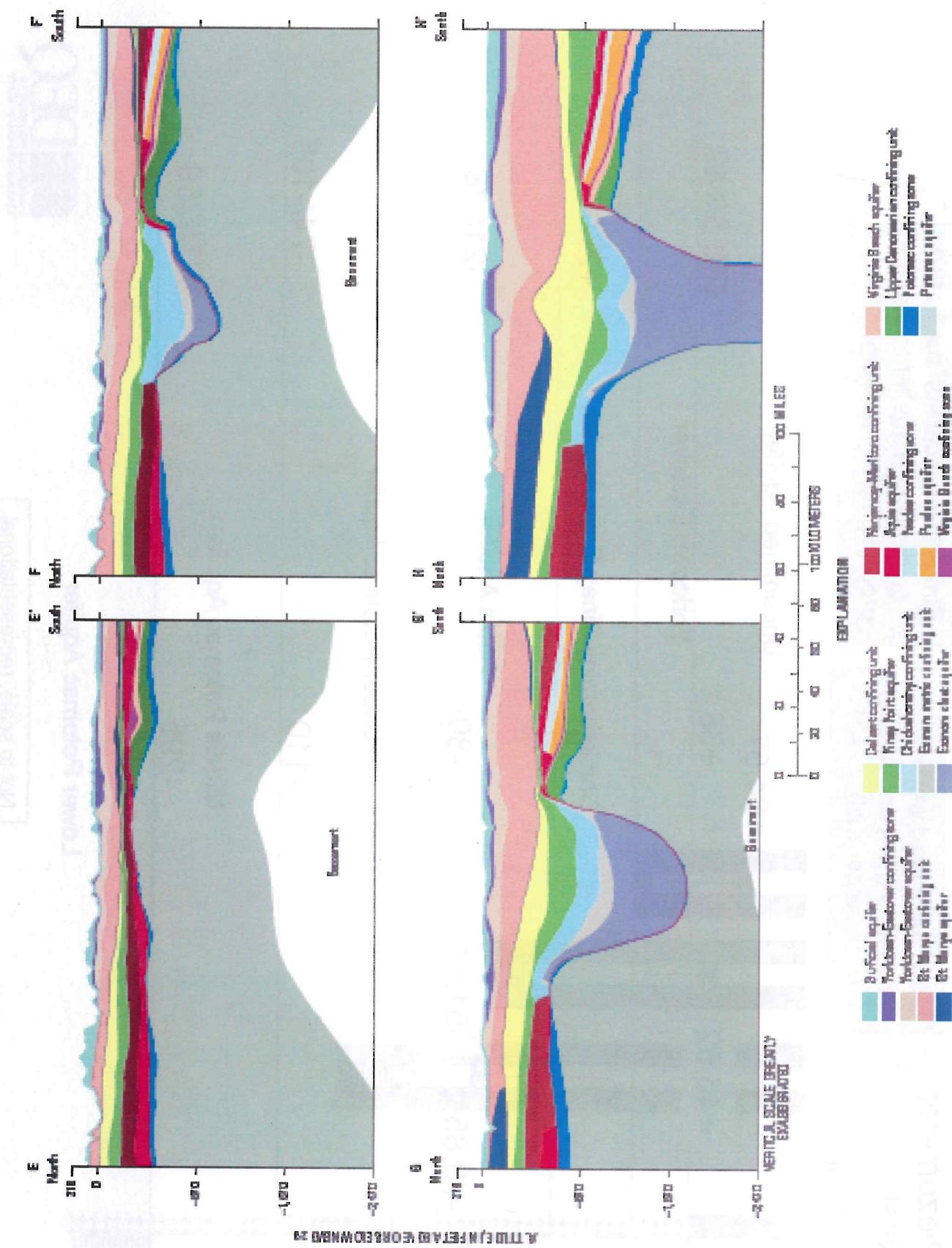


Figure 1. Locations of counties and independent cities, the Chesapeake Bay impact crater, and other important geographic and physiographic features of the Virginia Coastal Plain.



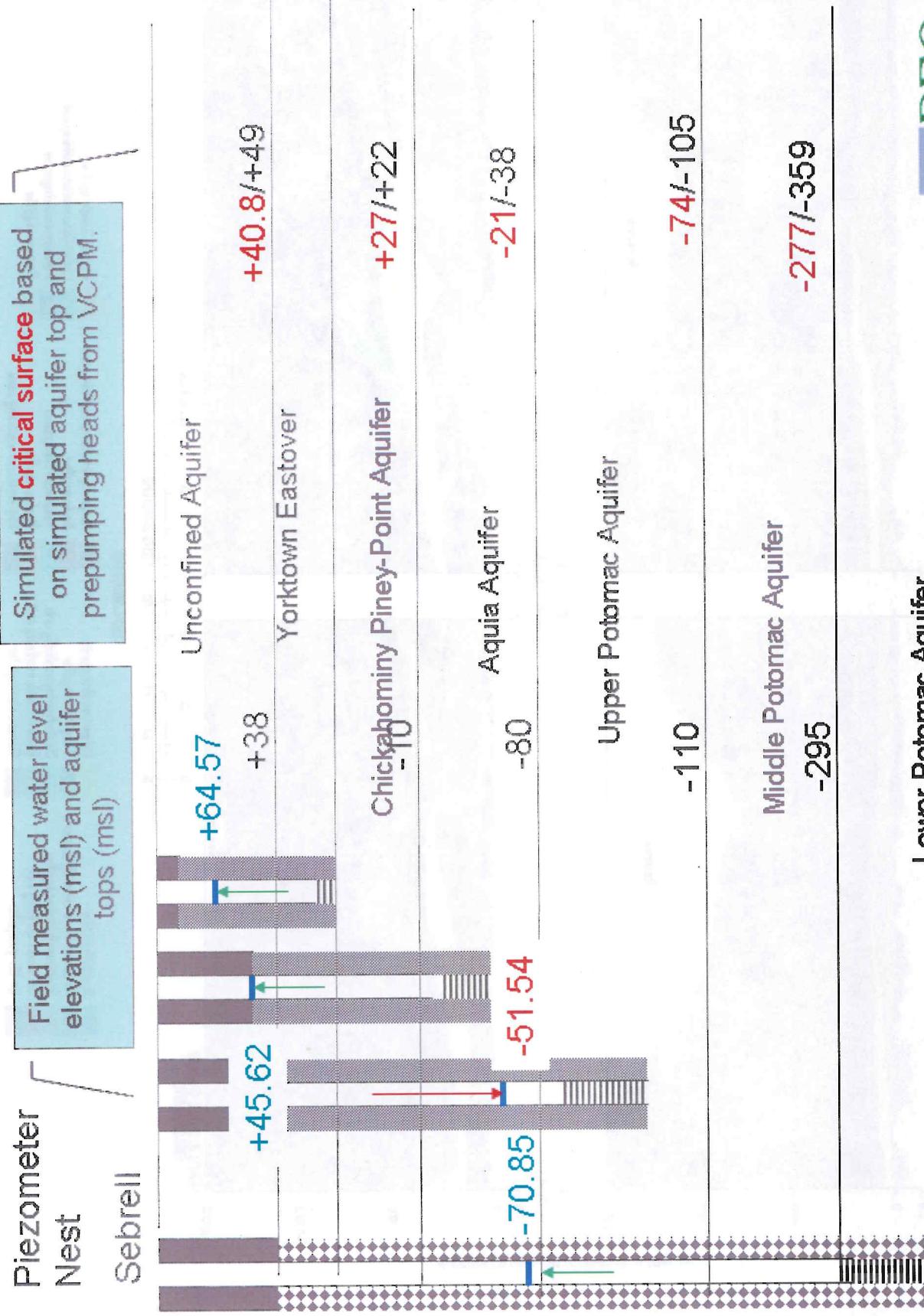
**Figure 4.** Vertical model cross sections showing distribution of hydrogeologic units from west to east along row A-A', west to east along row B-B', west to east along row C-C', west to east along row D-D', north to south along column E-E', north to south along column F-F', north to south along column G-G', and north to south along column H-H' [locations of cross sections shown in figure 2.]



**Figure 4.** Vertical model cross sections showing distribution of hydrogeologic units from west to east along row 80 W-A-7 west to east along row 80 W-A-7 west to east along row 120 E-E-1 north to south along column 50 E-E-1 north to south along column 67 H-H-1. Locations of these sections are shown in Figure 3—Confined

## Sebrell Observation Well Nest

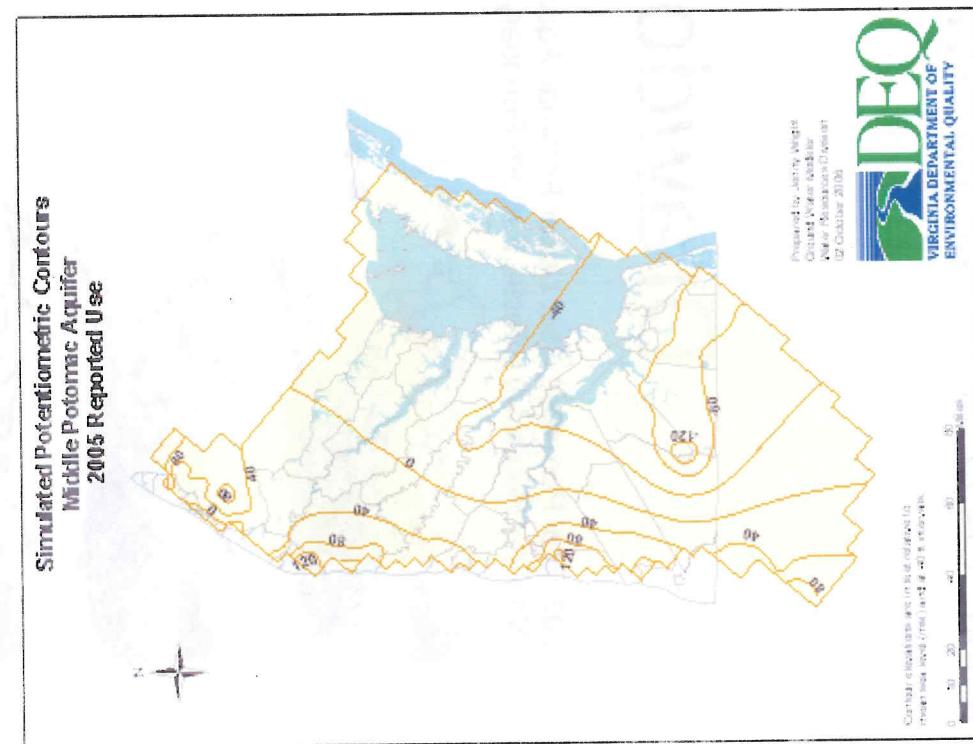
- 26 -



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

## Model Simulations – Reported Use and Total Permitted Simulation

# Simulated Use : Simulated Permitted Maximum aka “Total Permitted”

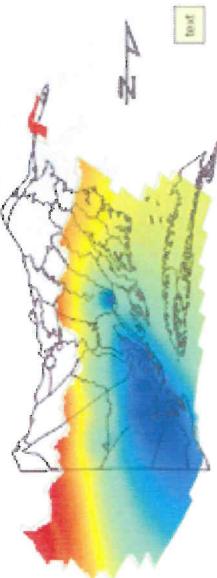


## Simulated Potentiometric Surface – Upper Potomac Total Permitted Example

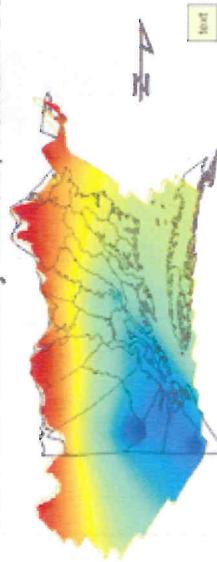
- 28 -

# Drawdown Surface

2003 Total Permitted Use: Upper Potomac Aquifer  
No Flow Boundary Effects, Eastern Boundary.



2003 Total Permitted Use: Middle Potomac Aquifer  
No Flow Boundary Effects, Eastern Boundary.



Vertical Extrapolation 200%  
High : 158.865  
Low : -168.528

Vertical Extrapolation 200%  
High : 158.865  
Low : -212.992

Prepared by Beverly Gantner  
Ground Water Data Manager  
Water Resources Division  
March 1, 2005



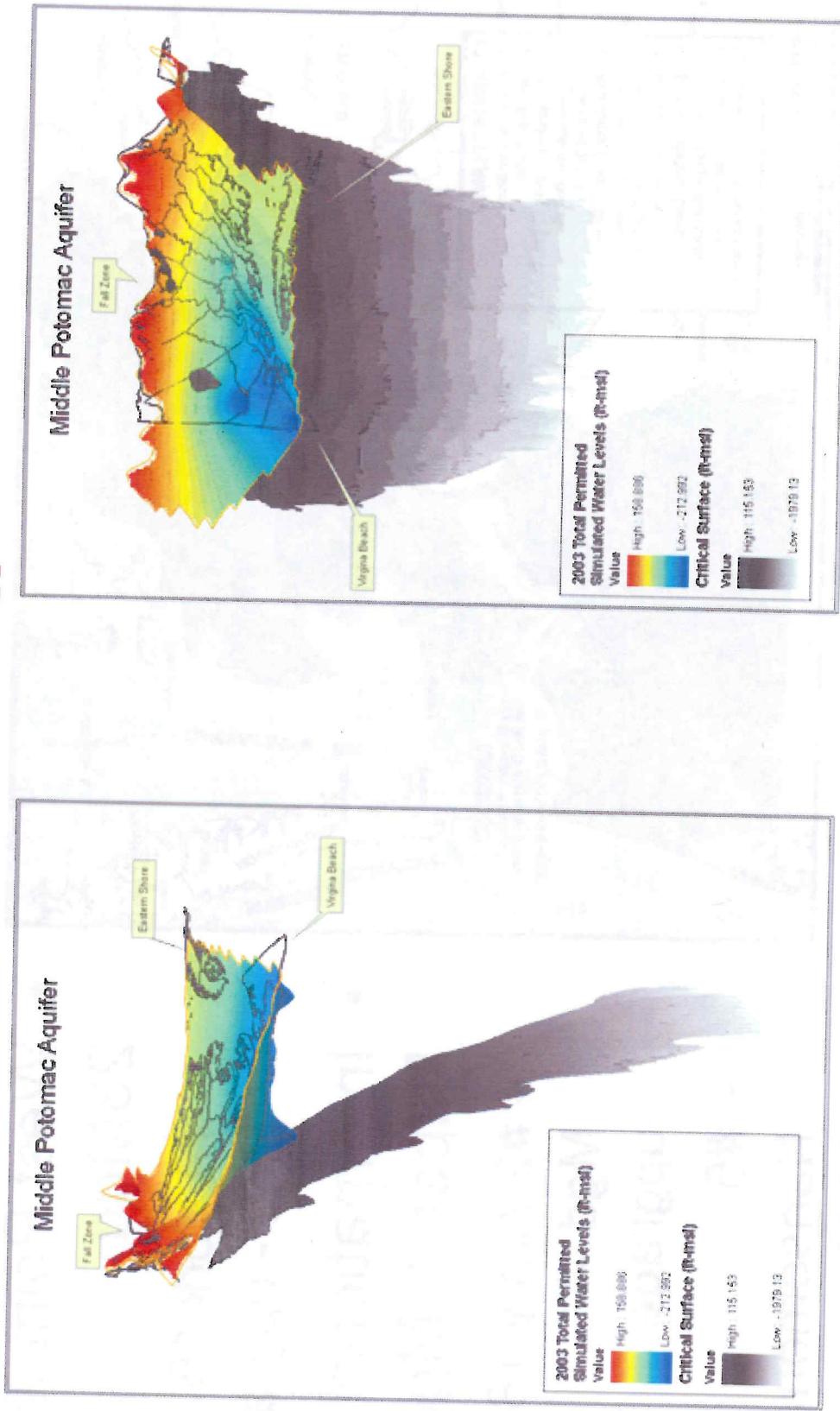
## Simulated Potentiometric Surface and Middle Potomac Critical Cells

- 29 -

# The Potomac Problem

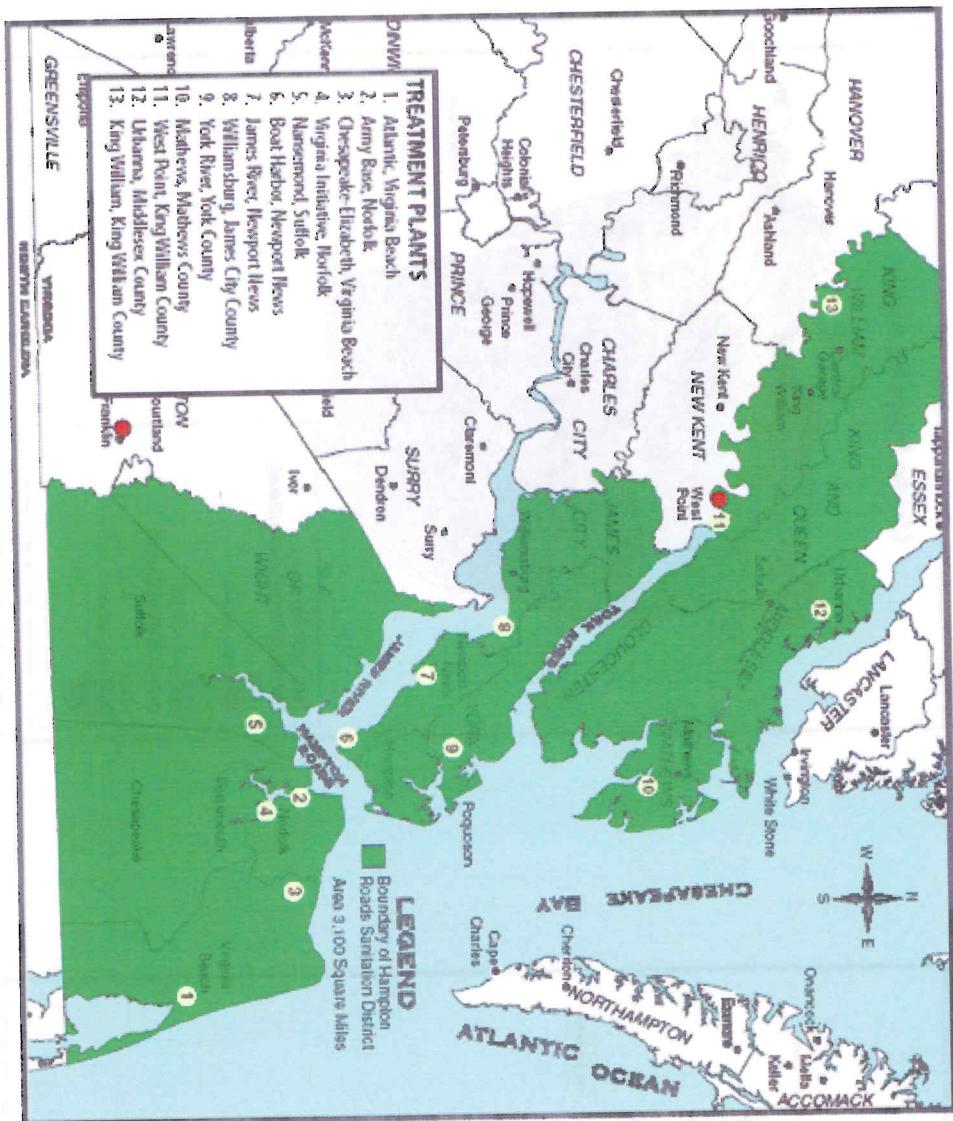
## It's the water levels AND the geology...

*vertical scale greatly exaggerated*



## Regional Water Reuse Map

# HRSD Potential Reuse Water



- West Point Mill  
23Mgd
  - #9 York 15
  - Mgd - upgrade
- International Paper 37Mgd
  - #2 Army 18
  - Mgd – upgrade
  - #5
  - Nansemond
- 30 Mgd